(iii)	Coffee
(iv)	Tobacco
(v)	Molasses
(vi)	Shoes, Leather garments, Leather travel goods and accessories.
(vii)	Steel pipes and tubes and steel wire rods.
(viii)	Spices
(xi)	Tea is value added from
(x)	Processed cashewnuts in consumer packs upto one kg.
(xi)	Television sets, Radios, Two-in-ones, Sound system, B&W picture Tubes, Audio and Video Cassettees.
(xii)	Sports goods.
(xiii)	All plastic products.

Note: Exports of these items would be to countries other than quota countries and rupee payment areas. Exports from Free Trade Zone and for 100% export oriented units will not be covered under the schemes.

Reappraisal of Role of Planning Commission

1083. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a reappraisal about the role of the Planning Commission to shape the Economic development of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Planning Commission is taking towards decentralising the planning process in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The role of Planning Commissidn will be indicative and coordinating. The endeavour will be to develop the core sector through allocation of funds, ensure growth of economy through policy package, and give greater responsibility to the States and Central Ministries for the development of the social sector. Planning Commission will play an integrative role in policy formulation in critical areas like energy, Human Resource Development. etc. It will play a mediatory and facilitating role for managing the change smoothly and strive to create a culture of high productivity and efficiency at all levels. In addition to the resource allocation role, in the present environment of severe resource constraint, Planning Commission will also concern itself with resource mobilisation and efficient utilisation of the funds.

(c) As far back as 1969, the Planning Commission had issued detailed guidelines to the States and, through them, to the districts on how the plans should be prepared at those levels. Assistance have also been provided for strengthening the Planning Machinery at the State and at the district levels. The scheme of strengthening the Planning Machinery provides for 66.6% Central Assistance for the prescribed category of Planning staff at the State level and similarly 50% of assistance at the district level. Later the scheme was modified to

provide also for strengthening of training staff in the State Training Institutes. This emphasis on decentralised process of planning will be continued in the future plans.

New Sugar Licensing Policy for Sugar Factories

1084. SHRI RABI RAY:
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:
SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to revert to the old, distance criterion for licensing new sugar factories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated a new sugar licensing policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (b). The Central Government vide Press Note dated 8.11.91 (copy enclosed as a Statement) have announced revised guidelines for licensing fo new and expansion of existing sugar factories for the Sugar Year 1991-92 and the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-93-1996-97), according to which the distance between the proposed new sugar factory and an existing/already licensed sugar factory should be 25 kms. This distance criterion of 25 kms. could however, be relaxed to 15 kms. in specific cases where cane availability so justifies.

STATEMENT

Government of India
Ministry of Industry

Department of Industrial Development

Press Notes No. 16

(1991 Series)

Subject: Guidelines for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar factories for the Sugar Year 1991-92 and the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-93 - 1996-97).

A. The Government of India have reviewed the Guidelines for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar factories issued vide this Ministry's Press Note No. 4 (1990 Series) dated 23.7.1990. In supersession of the aforesaid Press Note, Government have formulated the following revised guidelines:

(1) New sugar factories will continue to be licensed for a minimum economic capacity of 2500 tonnes cane crush per day (TCD). There will not be any maximum limit on such capacity. However, in areas specified as industrially backward areas by the Government of India and certified by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to be agro-climatically suited for development of sugarcane, licensing of new sugar factories in the co-operative and public sectors would be allowed for an initial capacity of 1750 TCD subject to the condition that the units would expand their capacity to 2500 TCD within a period of 5 years of going into production.